

Abstract

The sensor matrix (1) is mechanically shifted by a preset vector (\bar{S}) to remove sensor-resistant impurities relative to their reproducing effect in digital photography. From the comparison of image storage (data) before and after the mechanical shift ($7_1, 7_2, 9$) and from the thereby resulting comparison signal matrix (Δ) it can be detected where sensor-fast impurities are present since through the mechanical shift there is also the image of the imaging beam (B_1, B_2) shifted but not the image of the impurities (x_z, y_z)..

(FIG. 2)